CONGRESS.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings in Both Houses.

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

In the Senate Mr. Stewart gave notice that be would on Monday next move to take up the Senate bill to provide for the free coinage of gold and silver (which is on the calendar with an adverse report against it by the Committee on Finance). The bill provides that the unit of value in the United States shall be the dollar; that the same may be coined of 4121 grains of standard silver or of 25.8 grains of standard gold, and that these coins shall be legal tender for all debts, public and private. Any owner of silver or gold bullion may deposit the same at any mint of the United States, to be formed into standard dollars for his benefit and without

Among the bills reported from committees and placed on the calendar were the following: For a commission to examine and report on the employment of the pneumatic tube or other system for the rapid transportation of mails in

The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Wolcott, requesting the President to refrain from allotting in severalty the lands of the present reservation of the Southern Ute Indians, pending legislation in the present Congress respecting the removal of these Indians to another reservation, was taken up, and Mr. Walcott addressed the Senate in explanation and advocacy

In the course of his remarks he referred in a rather uncomplimentary manner to the Indian Rights Association, which, he said, was flooding the country with printed forms of petitions, originating in the brain of one C. C. Painter, making statements untrue in substance and in fact, and by which an entirely false impression was sought to be created.

He described the reservation as extending 115 miles in length by 15 in breadth, lying 7,000 feet above the sea, where there can be no agriculture without irrigation, as entirely unfitted for occupation by the Indians, and as shutting out a region rich in silver, gold, and coal. The reservation, he said, was essential as a gateway to Southwestern Colorado. East and north of it were impassable mountain ranges, and there was no possible way of reaching that section of Colorado without passing through the reservation. The Indians were willing and desirous to leave the reservation and go to a new reservation near to that of the Navajo Indians-a most prosperous pastoral tribe, with which the Utes were related by marriage and with which they would live in friendly neighborhood.

The herds of the Pittsburg Cattle Company reamed over the proposed reservation, and yet Mr. Painter, the agent of the Indian Rights ported that it was utterly unfit for the Indians. The Indian Rights Association had been organized for a high and noble purpose, but had been an unholy cause.

He concluded with a contemptuous allusion to the driveling of the female element of the Peace Union, and to arguments that were based Mr. Dawes defended the Indian Rights Asso-

ciation and Mr. Painter, and said there was no objection to the resolution, which was agreed The Senate then went into Executive ses-

cion, and when the doors were opened ad-In the House, Mr. Mills (Tex., D.) notified the Speaker that he had tendered his resignation to the Governor of Texas as a Representa-

tive from the Niuth District of that State, to take effect to-day. cer of the Treasury to settle the accounts of Col. | the House adjourned.

Daniel McClure, Paymaster in the Army. After a personal explanation by Mr. Campbell (N. Y., D.) regarding his absence from illness when the silver bill was up, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the freewool bill, which consumed the balance of the day's session. Without reaching a conclusion the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

In the Senate, after several reports from committees had been received, Senator Coke presented the credentials of Roger Q. Mills as Senator-elect from the State of Texas.

After the reading of the credentials Vice-President Morton announced that they would be recorded and placed on the files, and requested the Senator-elect to come forward and take the oath of office, which he did, escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Senator Coke. Vice-President Morton read the oath of office, to which Mr. Mills signified his adhesion by a formal bow and by his signature. The new Senator then returned to the rear of the Senate, where he was compelled to hold a reception, as his former associates in the House

The usual morning business was transacted, a number of routine petitions being presented and a number of reports made and bills introcept one by Senator Dolph from the Committee on Foreign Relations to provide for the punishment of violations of treaty rights of This bill was suggested by the Italian trouble

in New Orleans last year. The bill went on Senator Stanford, of California, then ad-

dressed the Senate in support of the bills introduced by him to determine the value of a legal-The Indian appropriation bill was then taken

up and discussed at length. Without reaching a conclusion the Senate adjourned. In the House, Mr. McMillin (Tenn., D.)

stated that it was the desire of the Committee on Ways and Means to close the debate on the free-wool bill on Saturday, and he asked that an evening session be held to-night for general discussion, which was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the free-wool bill, but without reaching a conclusion the Committee rose and the House ad- | be admitted,

THURSDAY, MARCH 31.

In the Senate, in reply to a direct question proposed to the Committee on Foreign Relations touching a petition presented by Mr. Allen on the subject of the Nicaragua Canal, Mr. Sherman, Chairman of that Committee, stated that the work of the Nicaragua Canal was progressing favorably under a private corperation chartered by Congress; that the comthat a bill for that purpose was reported last session, but was not acted on; that that bill was now under consideration by a subcommittee of the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was now taking testimony in relation to the present condition and future prospects of the canal, and expected to report as soon as possible. If the Committee were hopeful that Congress would respond to its recommendations its members would be much more willing to serve as they were now doing, taking testimony. He hoped, however, before long to make a report to the Senate on the subject.

Mr. Morgan offered a series of resolutions instructing the Committee on Finance to inquire and report as to the effect of the silver act of 1890 on the price of silver bullion; as to the issue of legal-tender notes, etc., and instructing the Committee to report promptly on the matter, inasmuch as great anxiety existed among the industrial classes as to the causes of the depression of prices and the paralysis of the markets.

After the reading of the resolutions Mr. Morgan said he proposed to have every Senator show his hand on this question. There were Senators who were trying to get the nomination for the Presidency of the great political parties, who had as yet not aired their views on this, the greatest question of importance to the people of the whole country, and they would now have to make known their views. If they did not do this he would question them for that purpose. Mr. Morgan spoke at length, and said he would call up the resolutions in the near future, and they were laid on the table. The Indian appropriation bill was then taken | Gen. Dustin was 72 years old. He was born in | sleep, which greatly aggravates his trouble. up, and a vote was taken on the amendment

that hereafter when appointments of Indian Agents are made Army officers shall be as- Captain of the 8th Ill. Cav. in September, 1861; and he has written several bulletins regarding signed to that duty. The amendment was was promoted Major in January, 1862. He was his condition, which the number of inquiries Without completing the bill the Senate ad-

After the transaction of the usual routine business the House went into Committee of the gallant services in the campaigns through Whole on the free-wool bill. A recess was Georgia and the Carolinas. taken at 5 o'clock. The House reassembled at so'clock and resumed consideration of the bill.

Without reaching a conclusion the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

FRIDAY, APRIL 1. After the transaction of the regular morning business of the Senate, the Indian appropriation bill was taken up, and a discussion sprang up on the clause allotting lands in severalty to

Indians, and Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, expressed views antagonistic to that policy. He said allotment was one thing, but inducing an Indian to become a farmer was an entirely different thing. He knew absolutely nothing about work, and had nothing to work with; no seed to put in the ground, and no one to show him how to do

Mr. Dolph, who had offered the amendment that led to the discussion, expressed his surprise at hearing such doctrines from the author of the Dawes bill, a bill on the subject of the allotment of lands to Indians in severalty. If those views were correct, Mr. Dolph su gested that Congress had better repeal the Dawes bill and say that the Government would take care of the Indians as tribes, not as individual land-

An amendment offered by Mr. Vilas to increase the appropriation for an Indian school led to a discussion, in which Mr. Allison, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, criticized the Indian Commissioner for writing long supplementary letters to Senators favoring increased appropriations, instead of recommending them to the Committee. The school at Lawrence, Kan., was a case in point, the Commissioner having written a letter to Mr. Perkins favoring an increase from \$88,000 to \$125,000. It has been discovered by the Committee on Appropriations that \$15,000 of that amount (expressed in the estimate as for "outhouses") was actually for the erection of a residence for the Superintendent and some teachers, and that \$5,000 was for an electric

Mr. George wanted to know if any Senator could tell him whether the Indians were increasing or decreasing, and Mr. Vilas answered by saying that Historian Bancroft had estimated that when the whites first came to this country there were 350,000 Indians, and the last census showed something over 250,000. At which Mr. George said he presumed the taxpayers would be generally glad to know that the Indians were rapidly decreasing, if we have to keep on appropriating millions of dollars for their support.

Without reaching a conclusion on the bill, the Senate went into Executive session, and when the doors were opened adjourned until

There was a slim attendance of members at the House to-day, which fact was emphasized by Mr. Bailey (Tex., D.), who immediately made the point of order that no quorum was present when an attempt was made to transact busi-

Mr. Catchings (Miss., D.) from the Committee on Rules, reported back a resolution for the appointment of a special committee to investi-Association, made a trip through it and re- gate the Census Bureau. Objection was made to the appointment of a special committee, it being claimed that the investigation could be conducted by the Committee on the Eleventh merced to fillibuster. The resolution, after being amended by substituting the Census Committee for a special committee, was adopted. The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the free-wool bill. At 5 o'clock the House took a recess until 8 p. m., at which time they reassembled, and continued in session until 10:30 p. m., the session being for the consideration of private pension bills. No quorum was present and no business was transacted, although several attempts were made to obtain a quorum. The House finally ad-

SATURDAY, APRIL 2.

The Senate was not in session to-day. After the routine morning business was transacted, the House went into Committee of On motion of Mr. Cooper (Ind., D.), Senate | the Whole on the free-wool bill. Without bill was passed directing the accounting offi- reaching a conclusion, the Committee rose, and

MONDAY, APRIL 4.

In the Senate, the resolutions on the silver question introduced by Mr. Morgan were taken up, and the Senator said he was willing to let the resolutions go over, so as not to come in contact with the Indian appropriation bill. Mr. Sherman said that if the resolutions went over, they would under the rules have to go to the calendar. If they went over as the Senator from Alabama desired them to go, they could be brought up by any Senator who desired to speak upon the prolific subject of silver, to the exclusion of other business, to which he seriously objected.

Mr. Morgan then made an argument in favor of his resolutions, consuming three hours of time. At the conclusion of Senator Morgan's remarks, Mr. Sherman said he did not wish to enter on the silver discussion at this time, but wishing to obtain the sense of the Senate whether Senators were to have a silver debate, he moved to lay the resolutions on the table. This stirred up the silver men, and Mr. Teller wanted to know if Senator Sherman

proposed to take an unfair advantage of the silver men. Mr. Sherman said he did not propose to take any advantage. Mr. Teller then made a short, fiery speech, duced, none of them of special importance ex- | length, and at the close of his remarks the sub-

to which Senator Sherman replied at some ject went over and was placed on the calendar under the rules, and can be taken up whenever any Senator desires to speak on the subject. After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Geary (Cal., D) moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to absolutely prohibit the coming of Chinese to this country. An earnest effort was made by Mr. Hooker (Miss., D) to secure a longer time for debate than 15 minutes for either side, but could not. Mr. Geary (Cal., D.) and Mr. Cutting (Cal., R.) argued in favor of the bill, and Mr. Hooker (Miss., D.) and Mr. Hitt (Ill., R.) argued in opposition to the measure. The bill was passed by yeas 179, nays 43.

The bill is the most drastic measure of exclusion of Chinese ever before passed, as it allows no one but the Chinese Minister and his suite to come to the country. The Secretary of the Treasury is empowered to make a regulation, however, by which some merchants can

The free-wool bill was then taken up, and general debate was closed by Mr. Springer (III., D.), who was too weak to speak himself, although present, and his remarks were read by Mr. Bryan, of Nebraska. Without reaching a vote the House adjourned.

Read "Better than a Pension." See page 4.

Peculiar Death of an Old Soldier. Charles H. Letzeiser, who lived at 434 East granted in doubtful districts than in others, waiting-room of the lodging house at 274 and when asked whether it just happened, or Bowery, Tuesday afternoon, and sat down in a chair. Fifteen minutes later he was dead. When Coroner Messemer called late in the Black. I do not think it was design. I think evening, a game of cards was going on in which it just happened. I know Gen. Black was half a dozen lodgers were engaged, and the body sat in the chair in a corner. Letzeiser wore a Grand Army badge. His father is employed in the Custom House.

Read "Better than a Pension." See page 4.

Destruction of Mandalay. A fire broke out in Mandalay, the Capital of Burmah, March 31, and burned itself out. The whole city, from China street to Obo, a distance of two and half miles, was destroyed. The central telegraph station was destroyed. The other Government buildings, bazars, warehouses, escaped. In spite of the rapid spread of the flames there was no loss of life. Many housands are homeless, and extensive relief works will be necessary. Two fresh outbreaks were discovered the next day, one in the British cantonment, and the other in the eastern part of the city, where the flames spread for a mile, and were driven by the wind back to the law

Another Veteran Gone.

Treasurer at Chicago, Ill., who went to Carthage, Mo., a few weeks ago, hoping the change to be threatened with Bright's disease. His of climate and scene might benefit his failing | family is greatly worried over his condition. health, died there on Wednesday, March 30. The recurrence of the hemorrhages precludes Vermont, but went to Illinois long before the Notwithstanding the great gravity of his case, war. He raised a company and was made a Judge Lamar is still strong enough to write, commissioned Colonel of the 105th Ill. in Sep-tember, 1862, and was honorably mustered out the latest of these, in his own writing, stated of service June 7, 1865, with the brevet of that he was "about the same, with some im-Brigadier-General, which was given him for provement. Hemorrhages less in number and

Read "Better than a Pension." See page 4.

PENSION BUREAU INVESTIGATION. Continuation of the Proceedings-Gen. Raum and

Other Witnesses Testify. The Special Committee of the House investigating the workings of the Pension Bureau held several sessions during the past week. G. N. Lockwood, a patent attorney of Washington, formerly Chief Clerk of the Interior Department, told of a request that Gen. Raum made sioner the money himself, but took him to Mr. Thompson, the President of the National Metropolitan Bank, who he thought might accommodate him. Mr. Thompson refused to accommodate the Commissioner because of some personal feeling against him (the Commissioner) on account of the latter's refusal to promote a clerk in the Pension Office that Mr. Thompson and other persons had asked him to promote. Mr. Thompson agreed subsequently to lend the money to Mr. Lockwood, who in turn loaned it to the Commissioner. The loan was subsequently paid. In reply to Mr. Payson the wit- and other points. ness said it was no part of the consideration that Raum should promote the clerk referred

to for the loan of the money.

John W. Thompson, President of the National Metropolitan Bank, detailed the circumstances attending the request for a loan. He had expressed to the Commissioner the hope that, if it was consistent with his duty, he would make the promotion. The witness declared that he did not seek to compensate or bribe Raum to secure the promotion.

William II. Barker, formerly Chief of the Record Division of the Pension Office, was called to the witness-stand. J. E. Engle, who was subsequently dismissed from the office, and William T. Ford were his assistants. He succeeded Ford as Chief of Division. Witness had been in office only a few weeks when Special Examiner Brooks brought him a letter (which he thought at the time had been written by Ford) bearing on certain alleged relations of Engle to women in the office, and charging that he had a bottle of whisky in his desk. The charges contained in the letter were upon investigation found to be untrue. Green B. Raum, jr., had asked for the removal of the person who wrote the letter, but this request had not been agreed to. The three women referred to in the letter were subsequently promoted. Witness said that Engle was regarded as a capable man, to whom he was referred for advice in official matters. He never saw Mr. Engle under the influence of liquor. took no action on the request.

a clerk named Donohue, whom he had made a | in horrible agony. Section Chief, Donohue getting the money from a clerk named Morse. The note not bewas paid immediately Morse would have him (Barker) arrested. Witness paid the money and immediately reduced Donohue to a clerk- GERMAN ARMY BALLOONS Census more properly. Mr. Catchings de- ship (but without a reduction of salary) for inthe interest of the Pittsburg Cattle Company; manded the previous question on the resoluand that agent was now, he said, lobbying in tion, and those opposed to the resolution com-

duties did not require him to examine the trol.

owed from his office to his house, and all his sired direction. movements were known, and he wanted to know who was the cause of it. He said a number of men were trying to destroy him and his influence in the office, break down and bring the office into disrepute, and Fleming was the

principal of these men. When asked if he had consulted with employes of the Pension Office about using their nfluence to prevent this investigation, Gen. Raum denied it emphatically. The inquiry took a decidedly political turn at this stage. Mr. Enloe asked if the Commissioner found Examiners were using their places to aid the Democratic party, what he would do, and he said he would call them in. He also said: When I came to make a reduction in Examiners I gave preference to Republicans, because this is a Republican Administration. When I have a discretion to exercise in the appointment and assignment of men, I prefer men of my party. I am not using the office as a machine to do any political act. You (to Mr. Enloe) are here because you are a Democrat. I am in my position because I am a Republi-

When asked if he thought this proper in the administration of the pension laws, he said: No. sir: I have always made it an absolutely inflexible rule that politics shall never enter nto the administration of the law. Democrats have as good a chance as Republicans in the administration of the law; but when it comes to assigning men to duty in the field, I make it a point to know their politics. Take medical boards. You can't find a good doctor who has not political opinions, and I give Republicans the preference." When asked if there were not more pensions

was designed, that more pensions were given to Indianians, replied: "You must ask Gen. curred. Illinois and Ohio each had probably by the fact that Indiana was a close State and everyone there is 'blowing' and 'striking' for the old soldiers. It is a fact that since the from Indiana have sent in almost twice as ators from Illinois. You must ask them-all | cerned with Germany. but two are Democrats-whether it is politics. The Office has no control over that. If I knew anyone in the Office undertook to discriminate between the soldiers in one district and those in another, I would instantly take steps to have him dismissed."

Read "Better than a Pension." See page 4.

Justice Lamar's Illness. The condition of Justice L. Q. C. Lamar, of

the United States Supreme Court, is much more serious than the public is generally aware of, Gen. Daniel Dustin, Assistant United States | For over a week he has suffered from hemorrhages of the lungs, and in addition is said not quite so profuse. Complains of pains in

Read "Better than a Pension." See page 4.

A TERRIBLE STORM.

A Tornado Rages Throughout the Areas of Nine States Tales of death and disaster last week came from nine States as the result of the cyclone which swept over the West April 1. The long as there is a possibility of his nomination. States of Kansas, Colorado, Nebraska, Iowa, Every reference to the ex-President was Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas and Indiana were swept by a furious storm of wind, the stockholders of the United States Rubber to him for a loan of money for a few days to | rain and hail, in some places rising to the force | Co., of New York, that the company will estabhelp him out. He could not loan the Commis- of a tornado, and nowhere falling below the lish a complete line of trading steamers on the danger line of velocity.

ties. At the latest reports at least 60 persons | ing there, control the entire production of ciude were killed in that State. Nearly every County | rubber, from the trees to the store of the rewas affected. Towarda suffered the heaviest. tailer of rubber goods. The company will There six persons were killed and 23 injured. | soon publish the Meyer Rubber Co.'s plant, and Wellington follows with five killed and 16 injured. Then comes Augusta with five killed and seven injured, all fatally; South Haven | tax assessment laws, which will go far toward with two killed and two injured, and Salina | reaching personal property. The measure prowith seven injured. Reports of loss of life and | hibits deductions from the assessment of personal injury come from Eldorado, Strong City, Kiowa | property for: 1. Debts for the purchase of non-

In Texas the towns of Bangs and Santa Anna were sufferers. Four persons lost their otherwise. 3. Debts contracted for the purlives and 10 were injured at the former place, | pose of evading taxation .- The First Massawhile at the latter 13 were injured and one death occurred. Other casualties are known to | Faneuil Hall, Boston, last week, with 96 delehave occurred in the interior.

probably, than in any other State. At Des St. Louis, on Feb. 24, was unanimously Moines alone the damage exceeded \$100,000. adopted. -The Kentucky Republican Con-Great destruction is reported from Nebraska. | vention met last week in Louisville. On the The results in the farming districts have not been made known, but at Sutton, Norfolk, and | ing of the resolutions, which recommend the Plattsmouth the damage was heaviest, but | delegates to vote for Harrison's renomination, Beatrice, Elk Creek, Beaver City, and Nebraska | but do not instruct. The delegates at large City also suffered heavily.

in comparison to the other States. In Illinois | gressional Committee to investigate the status the rain, wind, and hail were heavy, but only in Chicago and its suburbs was there loss of Baker, in an estimate of the total cost of the life. The fall of a huge seven-story brick | Fair, places the ultimate expenditure at \$22,building on Pearce street, which crushed an adjoining cottage, is responsible for the death | than was estimated when Congress had its last of seven persons. Minnesota and Wisconsin felt only the dying breath of the giant gale, Balfour in the English House of Commons to and although the cities of Beloit and Green Bay, in the latter State, sustained considerable | ing to prevent the threatened influx of hordes damage, there were no casualties, and the gross of Russian Hebrews is attracting attention at

Two incidents are enough to instance the force and freakness of the wind. A son of William Eggers, in Butler County, Kan., was taken from his father's arms by the force of the wind and dashed to death against a tree in | crease of 36 per cent. in the immigrants to this Witness had also heard reports that Mr. Ford | front of the horrified parents, while the father | country. abused his female clerks. He (witness) had | barely felt the force of the wind. James Wilasked the Commissioner for the transfer of son, in Greenwood County, was caught up by Ford to some other Division, and the Commis- | the tornado, carried through the air, and forced sioner promised to look into the matter, but against the side of the barn, where a scantling was run through his body. He was pinned to The witness said he had borrowed \$50 from | the barn eight feet from the ground, and died

Hundreds of persons were killed and injured in the path of the storm, and many hundreds ing paid, Donohue wrote witness a letter dur- of thousands of dollars' worth of property deing office hours, saying that unless the money | stroyed. A worse storm has not visited the

got a part of the \$50, as he and witness were Russian Government is becoming somewhat up a passenger train on the Georgia and borrowing money back and forth of each alarmed over the situation of affairs on the Pacific Road at Weems, near Birmingham, border. The presence of balloons over the forts | Ala., last week .- They obtained all the regis-Gen. Raum was again called, and read three and encampments in Poland is becoming more tered mail packages, supposed to contain about letters, in two of which he asked the dismissal and more frequent, and this fact is causing \$6,000, and shot two of the train men.of Renaud from the Pension Office. In these much indignation among army officers, who Miss Emma Fox shot and killed herself at Alletters Mr. Raum called attention to articles | are unable to prevent military secrets from be- toons, Pa., March 30, because Miss Birdie Boate, which had appeared in the New York Tribune, | coming known to the German officers, who are | with whom she had fallen in love, refused to criticizing the conduct of Pension Office officials | taking observations from a hight that places | return her affections. The unnatural affection and commenting particularly upon one case. them beyond the reach of bullets. The im-The Commissioner wrote that Mr. Renaud ad- pression grows stronger daily that the Germans mitted having the papers in this case on his have at last solved the problem of ærial navidesk, but gave no explanation as to why he gation. The balloons that have appeared over had the papers on his desk. Mr. Renaud's various places in Poland are under perfect con-

papers, and he had no right to take the papers A few nights ago the people of Warsaw were from the files; the articles could not have been startled by an intensely bright light in the written without these papers, and while Re- sky. All eyes were turned upward, but nothnaud denied all connection with the articles, ing could be seen save a path of light that he admitted being a writer for that paper. ended in a small focus. Suddenly the ray of When asked if he had tried to have Russell light swept in another direction, and, when distant. The entire plant was wrecked, but Harrison keep the New York Tribune from | their eyes became accustomed to the darkness | will be rebuilt. The loss is something over publishing these articles, Gen. Raum emphatic- that followed, the people could see, far up in \$10,000. Nobody knows the cause of the exploally said he had not, nor did he know that the sky, a balloon. Then it dawned upon them anybody else had tried. Gen. Raum said he that it was an electric search-light that had had never had a conversation about the matter | caused the brilliant illumination, and that the | investigating evidence presented by the Rev. with either the President or his son. When Germans were continuing their observations of Dr. Parkhurst and his agents as to the existence asked if Gen. Bussey had told him that Capt. Russian defenses with its aid. The balloon Lemon and Russell Harrison would fix this remained over the city until 1 o'clock in the matter, Gen. Raum said the whole matter was | morning, when the light was extinguished, and the balloon, heading westard, toward the fron-Gen. Raum was asked if Linweaver, his con- tier of Prussia, disappeared. Later another fidential clerk, had returned to the city, and | balloon was seen over the Proushkorf Railway he said he had. Mr. Payson, Gen. Raum's Station. It remained stationary for a time, attorney, said the Commissioner had refused to and then started in the direction of the fortsay what Linweaver's business away from the | works near Kelets, over which it hovered city was, upon his advice; for, if given pub- awhile, returning then across the frontier. Reicity now, it might defeat the purpose intend- ports of similar occurrences have been received ed, which had no connection with the investi- from Sosnovitsy and other places along the gation so far as it had gone. Mr. Enloe asked | frontier. The balloons came from Prussian f a Special Examiner had been called to Wash- | Silesia in the nighttime, and projected the rays ington from Pittsburg to spot newspaper offices, of powerful search-lights in every direction. and Gen. Raum said he was not here to "spot," The balloons, which were at a great hight, rebut was called to make observations in regard to mained stationary sometimes for a period of 40 Fleming. Gen. Raum said he was being shad- minutes, and would then proceed in any de-

The Rhode Island Campaign.

Both the Republican and Democratic parties have been making great exertions to carry the little State of Rhode Island, and despite the FARMERS COINED MONEY sanguine opinions expressed by the party managers of both sides, the State is more in doubt than ever before. For some time past the big guns of both parties have been speaking through the small territory, and in some of the larger cities it was not an uncommon thing for both parties to hold separate meetings the same evening. Such men as ex-Speaker Reed, of Maine, Gov. McKinley, of Ohio, ex-President Cleveland, ex-Gov. Campbell, of Ohio, and many others of National reputation of both sides, have been talking and trying to convince he sold at \$15 a ton-cash yield over Mexican woman, died at Tucson, Ariz., aged the Rhode Island voter that the country would be saved by the election of the candidates of

the party for whom they were speaking. The election was held on Wednesday, April 6, too late for us to know the result. The election was for State officers and members of the Legislature who will elect a successor to Senator Nelson W. Aldrich, which is considered the most important factor in the campaign. Both sides were very enthusiastic and at 70 cents a bushel-cash yield \$67 claim the election of their tickets. It is thought that the Republicans have elected a a majority of the Legislature, while the Democrats have elected the State officers by a small plurality. If this should be the case, it will not benefit them, as the election of a Republican Legislature would make the election of \$80. the State ticket a sure thing, the Legislature, when the question was thrown into thrown into the Legislature and decided there.

War Rumors Stopped. Count Von Schouvaloff, the Russian Ambassador to Germany, has made overtures to the very much exercised over it, and made a close | Chancellor with a view to the restoration of and searching investigation as to how it oc- the commercial entente between Russia and Germany. No news for a long time has awak-75,000 more soldiers than Indiana, and yet got | ened more interest than has this in diplomatic fewer pensions per week. I accounted for it circles, where the report-was at first discredited. The Czar is reluctant to give his assent to the renewal of the relations, and has vailed his acceptance of his ambassador's proposals by the meeting of this Congress Members of Congress | appointment of a commission charged with regulating the commercial relations of Russia many calls for status as the Members and Sen- with foreign nations, its first duties being con-The leading solid fact regarding war preparations is that the Russian army is not fit for the field. The new equipments will not be

> Erroneous Reports Regarding Canadian Instructions.

ready before the Autumn of 1894.

Erroneous reports are being circulated respecting the issue of clearances for sealers going into the Bering Sea. It is not true that, acting under instructions from Ottawa, the Collector at Victoria has been authorized to refuse clearances. Collector Milne has simply been told to notify the sealers that in clearing for Bering Sea they do so at their own risk, and that in the event of a modus vivendi being agreed upon they would be required to strictly observe its provisions. These instructions were sent out 10 days ago, which gives confirmation to the statement that Lord Salisbury had determined upon agreeing to the modus vivendi at that time.

An Attack of Conscience. | New York Weekly.] Coal Dealer-We'll have to stop mixing slate and stone and old iron and things with our

Yard Man-Phwat's th' mather, sor? Coal Dealer-The stuff won't burn, and one ton lasts a customer all Winter.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Political and Industrial. The Minnesota Democratic Convention was held at St. Paul last week. The delegates to Chicago were instructed to vote for Cleveland so greeted with cheers .--- It is stated by one of 50,000 miles of navigable rivers of Brazil, and, Kansas leads the list in the matter of fatali- by purchasing the two small lines now operata plant at New Brunswick.—Gov. Flower, of New York, has signed the bill amending the taxable property. 2. Debts on account of indirect liability as surety, guarantor, indorser, or chusetts People's Party Convention met in gates present from every District. The plat-In Iowa the damage to property was greater, form adopted by the Industrial Conference in last day a question was raised over the wordall said, however, that they would vote for Missouri seems to have been lightly touched | Harrison throughout the contest. - The Conof the World's Fair is in Chicago. President 226,000. This is larger by about \$4,000,000 yearly report on the Fair .- The reply of Mr. an inquiry as to what the Government was do-Washington. He said, in effect, that England was in no danger so long as the tide continued toward America. Out of 43,000 Russians landed at Hull 41,000 went to the United States. During February there was an in-

Crimes and Casualties.

Eli Cole, aged 81, of Bethlehem, Pa., having been ill with the infirmities incident to old age all Winter, fell into a trance one day last week, and narrowly escaped burial alive, the undertaker discovering signs of life at the last moment. Mr. Cole was very weak, and too aged to live much longer anyhow, and died two days later .- Miss Mollie Beach, of Chicago, was married last week on her death-bed to George E. Quay, at Pomona, Cal., whither she had gone to secure relief from pulmonary consumption. The newly-made wife died seven hours later.—A mob of 1,000 men broke into the jail at Findlay, O., last week, seized a prisoner named Lyttle, and hanged him to a telegraph post. He had murderously assaulted his began to show itself about a year ago, and was increased during an attack of diphtheria, through which Miss Fox nursed Miss Boate. Miss Boate lately had tried to avoid her female admirer, who followed her constantly .--- At the Sterling Dynamite Works at Bessemer, Ala., an explosion occurred April 1, killing four men. The explosion was in the gas reservoir, and its force was tremendous, nearly every pane of glass in the town being broken. The shock was plainly felt in Birmingham, 15 miles sion. - The Grand Jury, which has been sitting in New York during the March term of gambling and disorderly houses, as well as

REMEMBER -THAT IN THE-

The Fruit Belt of New Mexico,

during the Summer of 1891, and will do so every year.

For instance: sorghum (hay) on less than two acres of new ground, which product

\$83 an acre. Julian Smith sold over \$300 worth of garden products from half an acre to the household of Maximilian, and after of ground.

oats on 2 1-5 acres of ground, sold affected particularly by the McKinley bill.

John W. Poe cut 600 tens of alfalfa from 110 acres; value \$15 a merce in seeing that the rise during that period ton, \$9,000. Cash yield per acre, amounted to a total of £47,000,000; besides, dur-

sorghum on 11/2 acres, and 450 tons crease in the exports of the 10 years increased The law of Rhode Island is such, that when neither party has a majority the election of alfalfa on 90 acres. The alfalfa old April 1. The Prince held a reception, and pany was making favorable progress; that Congress had done nothing whatever to sid it. Eleventh street, New York city, went into the Gen. Raum said there were not more granted, neither party has a majority, the election is Sold at \$15 a ton—cash yield \$112.50 was the recipient of a great many floral gifts.

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DISEASE

BABY RAW AS WORST FORM BEEFSTEAK ECZEMA This is to certify that a When our boy was six child of mine had Eczema in weeks old he had a rash on This is to certify that a My baby was taken very sick when he was three months its worst form, and which his cheek. It spread on both old, and in a few days began buffled the best medical skill cheeks and chin. His face

both of the home doctors, and they could do nothing for him. Then we sent for the best doctor in Eaton Rapids, Mich., and he doctored him for two weeks, and he got worse all the time; and then I took him to Jackson, to a doctor who In two months the awful dis-attends especially to skin dis-ease had ceased its vengeance, three years old and no signs of eases, and then he got worse and my darling boy had rest, it returning. The child was than ever. Then we tried the and to all appearance the dis-CUTICURA REMEDIES, and in less than two months from the time we began giving them to him he was entirely well, and not a spot on him. His hair began growing right off, and we thought he would always be haid-headed. There was not a spot on his whole body, face, and head, only his nose and beefsteak. So poor there was not anything but bones, and so | earth that would cause a father | lex " Photographic Shutters,

that could be employed here. was raw. I doctored with The little sufferer was wrapped | various remedies, but it got no in agony for at least eight better. My mother advised months. Six months of that me to try the Certicura Remtime its suffering was simply gones. I used them faithfully, untold; then I began the use and in one week the boy of the CUTICURA REMEDIES. looked better. In one month ease had yielded, but I contin-ued the medicine for several down so that he could not months after no trace could scratch his face. I cannot be seen of it on any part of speak too highly of the Curr-

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down so that he could not

weak he could raise neither hand nor head.

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Mention The National Tribum the general violation of the excise law, without interference by the police, brought in severe presentments before Recorder Smyth.---Fire in New Orleans on Sunday destroyed six blocks of residences. Two children were burned. Loss \$250,000. Another fire the same day burned over five blocks of cotton compresses. About 75,000 bales of cotton were burned. Loss \$2,500,000. Several firemen were injured.

Foreign.

The Paris anarchist, Ravachol, has made a complete confession. According to this he acknowledges complicity in the Rue Clichy and Boulevard St. Germain explosions, but accuses his accomplices-Gustave Mathiu and Lebastard-of bringing about the explosion at the Lobau Barracks .- The anarchists seem terror-stricken by the fate of Ravachol, the passage of the bill making dynamite outrages pun-Thomas Stokes raised II tons of ishable by death, and the determination shown by the authorities. The trial of Ravachol will be pushed. There has been an exodus of suspected anarchists,--- Carmen Roderiguez, a 150, on March 30. She was maid of honor at the Mexican Vice-Regal Court under Spanish domination. Later she was attached the famous Cinco de Mayo followed the fortunes of Emperor Iturbide. - The W. W. Paul raised 211 bushels of volume of trade in England fell off in 1891, The exports of domestic produce in 1890 amounted to £32,000,000. In 1891 these exports amounted to £27,000,000. Still, looking back over ten years, greater cause for satisfaction was found by the London Chamber of Coming the same period there was a considerable fall in the prices of commodities. Allowance L. W. Holt raised II 1/4 tons of being made for the reduction in prices, the in--Right Rev. Dr. Herbert Vaughan has been appointed Archbishop of Westminster, England, to succeed the late Cardinal Manning. He is a member of one of the aristocratic old Roman Catholic families of England. He was born in Gloucester in 1832, and educated at Stonyhurst College and at Rome. He is quite a well-known and influential man, and has been especially prominent as a controversial writer, being the owner of the London Tablet, the Roman Catholic organ in England, and also Pecos Irrigation and of the Dublin Review.—French agriculture will occupy an important position at the World's Fair. Horses, cows, and sheep, as well as winegrowing products will figure at the Fair. A year ago it was doubtful whether France would take a large part. Reports from chambers of commerce and trades unions showed no enthusiasm then. Now, thanks to the active efforts of a committee of French merchants, supported by the Minister of Commerce, a real interest has been awakened .--Berlin is agitated over a supposed "Jack the Ripper" murder. The body of a prostitute was found strangled on the staircase of a house near the Police Bureau in Kaiser Wilhelmstrasse. The murderer had apparently been disturbed at work, and compelled to escape before he had time to mutilate the body .-- Deeming, the murderer, now in Australia, had an interview with his solicitor the other day in Melbourne. He absolutely denied the various murders imputed to him. He said he had never made any confession, and had made no admis-

sions to anybody. He could prove an alibi in

the case of the murder of three men in Johan-

nesburg, South Africa. The doctors who have

examined Deeming declare that he is in good

health. --- Much surprise has been caused in

London by the statement of Mrs. Spurgeon,

widow of the celebrated preacher, that her

husband died worth only £2,000. It is said

that Spurgeon gave away large amounts in quiet charity. There is some talk of a testi-

monial to the widow .-- The steamer Missouri

from New York, containing food for Russia's

starving peasants, arrived at Libau, Ru-sia,

April 3, and was received with ceremony by

Russian and American authorities.

2,288 sold in '89 6,268 sold in '90 20,049 sold in '91 60,000 will be sold in 192 A Steel Windmill and Steel Tower every 3 minutes.

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